

country, and whose pecuniary interests are advanced, just in proportion as habits of industry enterprise and civilization increase among the natives, should countenance a traffic which, making brutes of men and destroying their faculties, depraves their minds, and makes them more than savages? A traffic which just in proportion as it advances creates an idle, pauper population; in fine, impoverishes the country, and consequently diminishes the means of consumption among the natives, as it makes them indolent and immoral, and prevents the accumulation of capital.

Here appears to be a dead loss, to the merchant, of just so much business as what the money spent in liquors would have produced, if invested in some honorable trade or occupation, and the gains invested yearly as fresh capital in the same pursuits. In addition to this, the time spent in dissipation, with its consequent fruits—disease and crime, must be taken into account, as so much deducted from the available industry of the country—and of course, by so much the less, are the means of purchasing the merchant's goods. Will any one of that profession explain to me how they, with a single eye to their real profits, can encourage a trade, so much against their true interests? Please enlighten.

"A looker on in Verona."

Extract from a letter dated,

Hilo, Aug. 26, 1840.

I explored the new eruption pretty fully. It is wonderful! I found the spot where the molten stream first broke out. It is about six miles from Kilauea. After running two miles above ground, it again disappears, and flows in a subterranean channel at a great depth below the surface; its course being every where marked by seams and deep fissures in the earth's surface, and by the emission of smoke and gasses. About twenty miles from the sea it breaks out again, in a terrific sea of fire, and rolls on above the surface to the ocean. The whole length of the stream may be thirty-five miles; more than one third of which is under ground. I would say much of what I saw, but time fails me, and I only allude to the subject now. Messrs. Conthouy and Jarves examined a small part of it. I regret that they could not have pursued it farther, and given the matter a more full investigation.

I went to the old crater of Kilauea. An entire change within! Not a feature of former things left! Every particle of lava has been recently fused, and the whole area of the vast caldron has been one horrid sea of fire! This was the state of the crater for a week before the eruption; at least, this is the uniform testimony of a great number of natives who saw it, and the whole appearance of the lava, and the pit, warrants the assertion. All is new. All has recently been in a liquid state. Only one lake of fire now open. The action of this was vehement when I was there, and it is increasing. More violent than I have ever seen before.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1840.

A considerable portion of the pages of our late numbers has been devoted to the discussion of the merits of the French treaty, and in this number it will be brought to a close for the present. Political controversies are useful so far as they tend to enlighten the public mind, and by eliciting the talents and virtue of a country, subserve the cause of justice and freedom. But if continued beyond a certain point, when all legitimate arguments are exhausted, and the subject thoroughly examined, personalities, degenerating into mere wrangling, are too apt to take the place of reason, and excite party passions. Even when the principle in question is strictly kept in view, all offence cannot be avoided, as either side may get the better of their opponents. Nor is it to be otherwise than expected, for truth, like medicine, though frequently nauseating at first, ultimately produces beneficial results. The controversy in question will we think be productive of good. Here it will draw the attention of the public to the principles involved, discover the dangers or abuses which may result from that or similar acts of policy,

and also suggest the cure. Abroad, it will give all the facts and arguments connected with it, and thus form a proper basis for the expression and action of public opinion. Our journal has now been open to both parties, as long as we can consistently with other claims upon it allow, as we have much on the docket to present to our readers, fully as interesting, and quite as useful. Neither do we see that any new arguments are advanced, or that its further discussion will produce a change of public opinion. The case now lies between the two governments, and probably long before these articles could have any influence elsewhere, the treaty will be ratified or not, according to the views of the French government. We have been assured that no requirements will be enforced of this nation, injurious to its interests, and if such have been made, upon a proper representation to Louis Philippe, every needful concession will be allowed. Such we are told has been done long since, and nothing now remains but to await patiently the result. Louis Philippe is a king eminent for his benevolent spirit, and domestic virtues, and having known what adversity is himself, will be naturally led to relieve it in others. No sovereign of this age would be more inclined by character and education to grant all that justice and benevolence may require, and we cannot entertain a doubt but that such will be his conduct in this instance, should not the interests of these islands be engulfed in the momentous changes which are now lowering upon the political horizon of the globe.

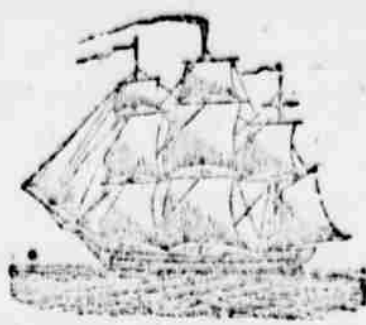
Those who are so anxious that the sovereignty of Hawaii should be considered and treated as upon a footing with civilized and powerful governments, should remember that powerless as he is, and inexperienced in their polity, a more dangerous situation could not be found. Errors of judgment or even faults would be overlooked in the semi-barbarous or ignorant, which in a civilized community would be considered and treated as intentional. He cannot assume the rank and privileges without incurring the corresponding responsibilities. See what De Toqueville says upon the sad experience of "right against might."

"It profits a people but little to be affluent and free, if it is perpetually exposed to be pillaged or subjugated; the number of its manufactures and the extent of its commerce are of small advantage, if another nation has the empire of the seas and gives the law in all the markets of the globe. Small nations are often impoverished, not because they are small, but because they are weak; and great empires less because they are great than because they are strong. Physical strength is therefore one of the first conditions of the happiness and even of the existence of nations. Hence it occurs, that unless very peculiar circumstances intervene, small nations are always united to large empires in the end, either by force or by their own consent; yet I am unacquainted with a more deplorable spectacle than that of a people unable either to defend or to maintain its independence."

Some individuals are inclined to throw the whole responsibility of this flood of intemperance, which is now deluging the land, upon the framers of the Treaty. This is unjust. Since it became the law of the land, spirits are freely introduced and openly sold, and drunkenness is evidently on the increase. Still that but turned the key, and this government has left open the doors. This treaty no more affects their right to make and enforce internal regulations than it takes away the liberty of speech. Not a grog shop need exist, or a drunkard be seen in the streets, if proper police regulations be adopted.

Until this government exerts itself to its full ability to arrest this growing evil, the responsibility rests with it, equally as much as upon the Treaty. However, as this is too important a subject to treat in a few words, we leave it for the present.

MARINE NEWS.



PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 12, Haw. Sch. Paalua, Lahaina.
" 13, Am. Whaleship Fama, Hoyer, Boston, 250 bbls., 23 mo.
" 16, Br. Brig Clementine, Bowbys, Hawaii.

SAILED.

Sept. 12, Haw. Sch. Paalua, Lahaina.
" 14, Am. Whaleship L. C. Richmond, Wood, New Bedford, U. S.

PASSENGERS.

Paalua, Messrs. H. A. Peirce, J. P. Conthouy, and J. Meek. Fama, Mrs. Hoyer. Paalua, Gov. Kekuanā'ōa and suite.

LAHAINA, Sept. 11, Am. Whaleship, Wm. Penn, Bodfish, 47 mo. 1600 bbls. sperm, 200 right whale. Sailed on the 6th for the U. S. Am. Whaleship Cadmus, Mayhew, New Bedford, 2000 bbls.

A sail-boat, with three men in it, has put into Kailua, Hawaii. Supposed to be the boat stolen from the brig Friends. If so, the men will be immediately apprehended by Gov. Adams, as despatches informing him of the theft, were forwarded to him as soon as the news reached Lahaina.

SALT.

100 barrels of Salt for sale by
B. PITMAN & SON.

Sept. 19. tf.

E. ESPENER,

Has just received per Barque Forager, direct from London, the following articles, which he is now retailing at the most reasonable prices:—

Best wide and narrow Prints. Printed Muslins. Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine cotton Hose. Black and China silk Hose, and Gloves. Patent leather Dress Shoes. Strong calf leather Walking Shoes, and Boots. Fine 10-4 damask Table Linen. Fine 4-4 Bird's-eye Diaper. Fine Irish Linen. Fine Long Cloth. Striped Shirts. Fancy striped Shirts. Red and blue flannel Shirts. Ready made Cloth Clothing. Fancy Summer Trowsers. Sailor's Sheet-ting and Cloth Trowsers. Fearnought Pea Jackets. A good assortment of Hard Ware. Double Gloucester Cheese. Coffee. Orange Nectar. Superior Port. and Sherry, from one of the first houses in London.

ALSO,

Fowling-pieces. Muskets. Fine sporting Gun-powder. Manila Hats. Manila Cigars. Manila Cigar Cases. Gingham. Hair and Tooth Brushes. Bridles. Halters. Stirrups and Leathers. Girths, &c. &c. &c. Aug. 29. tf.

For New York.

The fine New Ship LAUSANNE, four hundred tons burthen per register, J. SPALDING, Master, will sail direct for New York, on or about the 15th of October. For freight or passage, apply to the Master or to

Aug. 22. PEIRCE & BREWER.

For Sale.

5 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Brown Cotton, Nashua Mills.
8 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Brown Cotton, Tremont do.
3 bales $\frac{3}{4}$ Brown Drilling, do. do.

1 case $\frac{3}{4}$ White do. do. do.
15 cases 4-4 Blue Cottons, China.
10 cases Blue Nankins.
1 case Fine Cambric.
6 cases assorted Prints.
25 kegs White Lead.
25 kegs Black Paint.
25 kegs Green Paint.
1 case of Verdigris, in tin cans.
49 canisters best Linseed Paint Oil, each 5 gallons.
8 canisters do. do. 10 do.
25 bolts Russian Canvass.
2 bales Bagging.
12 kegs assorted Nails.
20 coils Russian cordage.
50 coils Manila Rope.
2 Chain Cables.
4 small Anchors.
6 cases Sheathing Copper.
30 barrels Beef and Pork.
22,000 lbs. Navy and Pilot Bread.
6 boxes China Shawls.
1 box Satin Figured Handkerchiefs.
1 box Pongee Handkerchiefs.
Peirce & Brewer.
Honolulu, Aug. 22, 1840. tf.

10,000 Coral Stone,
50 Piles Lime Stone,
100 Cords Wood,
400 bbls. Salt,
2,000 lbs. Arrow Root,
50 Bbls. Beans,
20 " Corn,

For Sale by LADD & Co.
June, 6. tf.

THOMAS CUMMINS,

Has on hand and for sale, American, English and French Prints—White, Blue and brown Cotton Drills—Linen Drills—Buffalo Cloth—Bleached and Unbleached Cottons—Hamilton Flannel—English Chintz—Cholly Dresses—Pelerine and Scarfs—Black, Green and White Veils—Fine Cambric Muslins—Check—Tape—Muslins—Sprig and Mull Muslins—Bishop Lawns—Ladies' Silk Gloves—Black Crape—Pink Crape—Petticoat Robes—Silk Cord—Men and women's Hosiery—India Rubber Suspenders—Cotton Suspenders—Worsted Suspenders—Bed Ticking—Men & Women's Shoes—Calico and Striped Shirts—Ready-made Clothing—Silk Handkerchiefs—China Nankeens.

HARD WARE.

Pocket Knives; Spring Balances, Knives and Forks; Scissors; Pins and Needles; Gimblets; Padlocks; Percussion Caps, and Sad Irons; Braces and Bits; Soup Ladles; Gauges; Chisels; Hooks, and Hinges; Files; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges; Cast Steel Hand Saws; Iron Back Saws; Compass Saws; Cut and Wrought Nails; Cut and Wrought Tacks; Hat Pins; Cast Iron Furnaces; Latches; Butts; Sail Needles; Cross-cut and Pit Saw Files; Door, Chest and Armor Locks; Shovels; Sauce Pans; Try Pans; Razors; Spoke Shavers; Hammers; Wood Saws; Jewsharps; Drawing Knives; Iron Squares; Adzes; Britannia Table & Tea Spoons; Axe Handles; Curtain Rings; Hoes; Currier's Knives; Bonnet and Brass Wire.

PAINTS.

Verdigris; Chrome Yellow and Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Spirits Turpentine; Paint Brushes; Lamp Black; Ground Log Wood, and Copperas.

STATIONERY.

Plain Letter Paper, Foolscap; Playing Cards; Quills; Blue and Black Ink; Inkstands, Penknives; and small Blank Books.

Sundries.

Coffee; Olives; Cigars and Tobacco; Stoughton's Bitters; Pepper; Currants and Almonds; Dried apples; Champagne; Cider; London Porter; Hams; Cheese; Pickles; Ginger; Prunes; Peppermint; Swaim's Panacea; Molasses Gates.
Assorted Crockery Ware; Glass Lamps, Tumblers, &c. &c. of.